

Workbook Answers

History Now 5

1 The Colonial Age

- 1 In the 1780s the east coast of Australia was called New South Wales.
- 2 circle – 1500s
- 3 He was a Portuguese sailor.
- 4 a True
b True
c False
d False
- 5 Circle: Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, French
- 6 They landed perhaps 60 000 years ago.
- 7 d idea
- 8 Hands on – for example: unreliability of old records, old records being destroyed over time, some Europeans may not have reported their visit, or not realised that they had visited Australia.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Recorded history is the facts and ideas that were written down at the time they occurred.
- 10 Hands on – for example: They may have thought the climate, soil or water supply was not suitable.

2 Penal Colonies

- 1 settlement; Cove; Derwent; Hobart
- 2 a False
b True
c True
d True
e True
f False
- 3 Henry Miller established a settlement at Redcliffe Point in September 1824.
- 4 It was established as a harsher penal colony for the “worst” convicts.
- 5 Hands on – for example:
colony – a place controlled by another country, occupied by settlers;
deterrent – something that discourages people from doing something;
remote – far away
- 6 Hands on – for example: A penal colony is a place where prisoners are sent to live out their sentence; a colony for free settlers is a place occupied for political reasons, or to produce goods for the colonising nation.
- 7 Hands on – for example: A chain gang is a group of prisoners who are chained together to work. They are chained as a form of punishment, or to prevent them escaping.

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3 Colonies for Free Settlers

- 1 a False
b True
c False
d True
- 2 roads; schools; churches
- 3 Hands on – for example: It was established for people from Britain looking to make a better life away from Britain.
- 4 Hands on – for example:
colonist – a person who lives in a colony;
emigrant – a person who moved from one place to a different nation or colony;
orderly – neatly arranged
- 5 The Swan River Colony was established in 1829.
- 6 There was a severe lack of farm workers
- 7 South Australia
- 8 Hands on – for example: They wanted to make sure France couldn't start a colony in Western Australia.
- 9 Today, Garden Island is a naval base.

4 Why New South Wales?

- 1 Overcrowded Prisons, Trade, British Interests
- 2 trace: North America
- 3 a Spice Islands
- 4 a It was a long way from England.
- 5 c China
- 6 They landed on 5 March, 1788.
- 7 Two French ships arrived in Botany Bay just days after the First Fleet.
- 8 Hands on – for example: They placed people in prison for minor crimes so many people were jailed.
- 9 Hands on – for example: They wanted to see if flax and pine trees found there could be used to build ships and make sails, so Sydney could become a naval base to protect British interests, including trade.

5 The French Connection

- 1 five; Pacific; Botany; six
- 2 Tahiti; Samoa; New Hebrides (Vanuatu)
- 3 The Great Barrier Reef
- 4 Mark-Joseph Marion Dufresne
- 5 two French ships
- 6 6
- 7 Tasmania was once called Van Diemen's Land.
- 8 Hands on – for example: It is named after Jean-Francois La Perouse, who landed in that area in 1788.
- 9 Bougainville
- 10 Hands on – for example: a very large area of land; a continent
- 11 Hands on – for example: They wanted to make sure England didn't establish a naval presence in the area.

6 Search for Farmland

- 1 Sydney was first established as a place to send prisoners.
- 2 British occupation spread over most of the south-east corner of NSW and Victoria, south-western Western Australia and coastal Queensland.
- 3 a True
b False
c False
- 4 He began a public works programme that saw the construction of many roads and buildings.
- 5 Charles Sturt discovered that all of the rivers joined together and flowed into the sea via Lake Alexandrina in South Australia.
- 6 B, A, C
- 7 Hands on – for example: A dry climate with little rainfall
- 8 shade: a person who was once a convict, but is granted freedom
- 9 Hands on – for example: Early Sydney did not have any buildings or infrastructure. They would have needed professionals to design and build them.
- 10 Hands on – for example: Farms were needed to grow crops and raise livestock which fed the colony.

7 Colonial Life: Soldiers and Free Settlers

- 1 judge; surveyor; surgeon; chaplain
- 2 Soldiers were needed to guard the prisoners.
- 3 soldiers – people sent to Australia to guard the convicts;
convicts – convicted prisoners transported to Australia;
free settlers – people who voluntarily moved to Australia
- 4 By 1792, 17 free settlers had arrived in Sydney.
- 5 Elizabeth Macarthur helped establish the wool industry.
- 6 Warrane
- 7 tour of duty – time a soldier spends overseas; status and capital – importance and wealth;
high positions – important roles in society
- 8 Hands on – for example: Women were not treated fairly.

8 Colonial Life: Convicts

- 1 A penal colony is a place in another country set up as a prison for criminals.
- 2 In those times, more serious crimes were punished by death,
- 3 Most convicts came from London or other parts of southern England, or from Ireland.
- 4 a False
b False
c True
- 5 Hands on – for example: forgery – a fake or copy; thatching – a roof covering made of
straw or leaves; ration – a fixed amount of something
- 6 shade – Convict life was easier in some ways than prison life in Britain.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The buildings are larger and better made than the first shelters
built in the early years of the colony.
- 8 Hands on – for example: (differences) Most convicts in Sydney Town were not kept in
prison, but lived in the town. Even though they had to work, they had more freedom than
prisoners in English prisons.

9 Colonial Life: The Emancipists

- 1 They were freed into the colony.
- 2 They were pardoned if they showed excellent behaviour or if they had skills useful for
the colony.
- 3 a convict with needed skills who was allowed to work for themselves
- 4 William Redfern; Henry Kable; Mary Reibey; Simeon Lord; John Irving; Francis Greenway
- 5 They saw a better future for themselves and their families in the growing new colony than
back in the crowded and desperately poor streets of British cities.
- 6 An emancipist was a freed convict, while people given a ticket-of-leave were still convicts
but had special privileges.
- 7 Hands on – for example: They thought of themselves as being better and more important
than other people in the colony, especially ex-convicts. They 'excluded' all others.
- 8 Hands on

10 Colonial Life: First Nations People

- 1 peoples; life; climate; Country
- 2 c southern Australia
- 3 Western Australia
- 4 bark; timber; leaves; plant material
- 5 Hands on – for example: adapted – changed to suit new circumstances; temporary – lasting a short time; permanent – lasting forever
- 6 People had to gather food, build shelters and raise children.
- 7 First Nations peoples' way of life depended on the landscape and climate.
- 8 Hands on – for example: There was no scoring.

11 The Tyranny of Fences

- 1 January 1788
- 2 a good b different c over and over
- 3 To stop their animals from straying; To show land boundaries.
- 4 It made the traditional First Nations way of life impossible to continue. Plants used for medicines and food were cleared to make way for paddocks and crops, and trees that provided bark for shelters were cut down. Access to waterholes and creeks was also cut off making it difficult for First Nations people to collect water.
- 5 Shade: evidence of fences and land clearing
- 6 Europeans punished First Nations people who were caught killing sheep and cattle.
- 7 Hands on – for example: It would have prevented them from carrying out farming such as burning, hunting and gathering, so food would become scarce; and fences would disrupt traditional life by preventing access to sacred sites and ceremonies. Their farming methods did not involve fences.
- 8 Hands on – for example: The arrival of the British severely disrupted the traditional First Nations way of life.
- 9 Hands on – for example: The British built fences that disrupted free movement of the First Nations people, and settlements also blocked access to water for the First Nations people.

12 Wind and Water

- 1 Windmills were needed to grind grain into flour.
- 2 Hands on – for example: infrastructure – basic structures and services, such as roads and houses; inedible – unable to be eaten; polluted – contaminated with poisonous or harmful substances; distributed – shared out; horse-drawn – pulled by horses
- 3 deep harbour; fresh water
- 4 Centennial Park
- 5 He wanted his ships close to shore to make it easy to unload people and goods.
- 6 Hands on – for example: "From scratch" means from the beginning without relying on any previous work.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The journey took eight months, and so the food would have been very stale. There was no refrigeration at that time.
- 8 Hands on

13 Patterns of Settlement

- 1 A. South Australia; B. Australian Capital Territory; C. New South Wales; D. Western Australia; E. Victoria; F. Tasmania; G. Queensland; H. Northern Territory
- 2 Arthur Phillip: New South Wales; John Batman: Victoria; James Stirling: Western Australia; David Collins: Tasmania
- 3 Dirk Hartog
- 4 They built permanent houses (could also mention fur cloaks).
- 5 Hands on – for example: It was fertile and received good rainfall, so the First Nations population was higher than in other areas.
- 6 Hands on – for example: Historians are not absolutely sure that New South Wales was not visited before 1770.

14 Conquering Distance

- 1 In any order: boat, walking
- 2 In any order: transport, pulling ploughs, on treadmills to pump water from wells
- 3 Governor Macquarie encouraged expansion of the area around Sydney Town.
- 4 Hands on
- 5 c the bridge over the Tank Stream
- 6 c explorers
- 7 Hands on – for example: Overcoming isolation and large distances between the colonies.
- 8 Hands on – for example: It was dangerous because of risk of accidents, becoming lost, attack from bushrangers or others or being attacked or bitten by wildlife e.g. dingoes, snakes, spiders. It was slow because there were few roads, and perhaps no accurate maps.

15 Goyder's Line

- 1 A new settlement was established in South Australia in 1836.
- 2 a False b True c True
- 3 No, there had been heavy rain and what he thought was a lake was actually just floodwaters.
- 4 The line marks the boundary between land suitable for growing crops and land suitable for raising cattle or sheep.
- 5 He noticed that there were changes in the types of native plants.
- 6 C, A, D, B
- 7 c Many people abandoned their farms.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Goyder's work was able to show farmers suitable areas for growing crops and areas that would support cattle and sheep farming.
- 9 Hands on – for example: No, it is to the north of Goyder's Line.

16 The Gold Rush

- 1 Many people travelling to a goldfield to try to make their fortune is called a gold rush.
- 2 California, USA and Australia
- 3 a True
b False
c True
d False
- 4 The Victorian Government offered a reward for the discovery of gold within 300 kilometres of Melbourne.
- 5 C, D, B, A
- 6 shade: Many new immigrants moved to Australia.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The government and its wealthy supporters didn't want workers deserting farms and factories to join a gold rush.
- 8 Hands on – for example: "Gold fever" is the great enthusiasm people have to try to get rich by finding gold, even though the chances of getting rich were very small.

17 Introduced Species

- 1 Banksias rely on fire to release new seeds.
- 2 A. horse
B. blackberries
C. kangaroo
D. corn
E. fox
- 3 a 4
b 5
c 6
d 19
e 32
f 44
g 87
- 4 a plants
b animals and birds
c packed down hard
d an animal or bird that kills other animals for food
e slowly changed over time to suit the environment
- 5 c to make the land better for kangaroos
- 6 Hands on – for example: An introduced species is an animal, bird or plant that is brought to a place from another place; it is a non-native living thing.

18 Salinisation

- 1 Salinisation occurs when salty water from deep underground comes to the surface.
- 2 b adding fertiliser to the soil
- 3 a True
b True
c False
d True
- 4 Answers may vary: e.g. Supplying land with water from artificial channels to promote vegetation.
- 5 Hands on – for example: Irrigation adds extra water to the land, causing the level of underground water to rise, bringing traces of salt with it.
- 6 Trees use the underground water, keeping the water levels deep below the land surface.
- 7 Hands on – for example: No records were kept, and the number is so huge that it would be virtually impossible to keep track of the number.
- 8 Hands on – for example: Drought is dry weather over a long period of time; low rainfall is small amounts of rainfall on a regular basis.

19 Riddle of the Rivers

- 1 1813
- 2 19 November, 1813
- 3 He was sent to find a route over the Great Dividing Range.
- 4 a False
b True
c True
d False
- 5 Governor Darling employed Sturt as a military adviser.
- 6 a The Macquarie Marshes
b The Blue Mountains
c Port Phillip Bay
d The plains around Bathurst
- 7 No, the main channel petered out becoming little more than a series of shallow ponds separated by tiny channels and clumps of reeds.
- 8 b The route taken by Alan Cunningham
- 9 Hands on – for example: He discovered there was no inland sea. However, a broad river was discovered and named the Darling River.
- 10 Hands on – for example: It is a direct quote from George Evans.

20 Sturt Solves the Riddle

- 1 He was searching for an inland sea that he was sure existed.
- 2 They were on horseback.
- 3 The warriors gathered at a place where a sandbank reached nearly halfway across the Murray River.
- 4 b Bogan River
- 5 a He didn't destroy the fishing net, even though he may have wanted to travel further upstream.
- 6 B, C, D, A
- 7 Hands on – for example: There is a large saltwater lake, surrounded by many swamps and sandhills, overlooking a large bay.
- 8 Hands on – for example: A depot is a place where things are stored; a base.

21 River Highways

- 1 The gold rushes had brought many people to the colonies and many stayed on after the rush had finished.
- 2 a True
b True
c False
d True
- 3 In any order: Murray River, Darling River
- 4 In any order: gold diggers, supplies to towns and farms, bales of wool
- 5 It was the closest point on the Murray River to Melbourne.
- 6 Shade: gold
- 7 The spread of railroads and the effects of a drought between 1895 and 1903 caused the river trade to decline.
- 8 a unable to be passed over or through
b unable to be depended on
c a flat bottomed boat that carries passengers and goods across a river
d use, traverse, travel regularly
- 9 Hands on – for example: The rivers were the main form of transport, just as roads are today.
- 10 Hands on – for example: The roads were not paved; they were rough dirt tracks. When rain fell the dirt would turn to mud.

22 Railways Open Up the Interior

- 1 In any order: Victoria, New South Wales
- 2 circle: 1881
- 3 The northern line reached Wodonga in 1873.
- 4 b The railway lines increased from 1600 km to nearly 20 000 km.
- 5 B, D, C, A
- 6 People now mostly use cars, buses and aeroplanes for long journeys.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The growing network of connected railway lines resembled a spider's web made of steel.
- 8 Hands on – for example: People were able to travel further and faster than before. Goods and supplies could be delivered easier. Settlement spread further away from the cities.

23 The Eureka Stockade

- 1 a the government
b licence fee
c troopers
- 2 Peter Lalor was the leader of the Ballarat Reform League.
- 3 Sir Charles Hotham responded by sending more soldiers to Ballarat.
- 4 The miners built a rough stockade out of slabs of timber and dared the soldiers to attack them.
- 5 B, C, A, D
- 6 a the crime of betraying the government
b found by a court to be not guilty
c a person who owns or runs a hotel
d completely beaten; overrun
- 7 Shade: They wanted to be able to elect politicians who would vote against licence fees.
- 8 Hands on – for example: It may have made the miners angrier and more determined to resist the government.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Many of the miners would have been sleeping, and not expecting an attack.

24 The Eureka Flag

- freedom
 - Bakery Hill
 - five
- The blue colour on the Eureka flag represents the miners because most wore blue shirts.
- circle: 1855
- She loaned the remains of the flag to the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery.
- Shade: ragged
- promise to be faithful to sovereign of state
 - the state of being one, standing together
 - ragged pieces that had survived
- Hands on – for example:
Similarities: blue background colour, includes Southern Cross, similar rectangular shape
Differences: The Australian national flag includes the Union Jack, the Australian national flag includes the Federation Star, the stars on the Southern Cross on the Australian national flag are more accurately positioned than on the Eureka flag. The Eureka flag has two colours, the Australian national flag has three colours.

25 Bennelong

- Bennelong belonged to the Wangal people.
- He wanted to capture some local people to find out about their language and way of life.
- Hands on – for example:
inhabitants – people who live in a particular area;
interpreter – a person who translates information from one language to another;
mediate – to try to get two sides to agree;
homesick – to be unsettled and sad due to being away from home;
ambassador – a person who represents a nation in another country
- Bennelong returned to Sydney in 1795.
- The Eora name for Sydney Cove is Warrane.
- The term “native” was used at the time, but it is no longer an appropriate way of referring to First Nations people.
- Bennelong was an important person in the early days of British settlement because he tried to mediate between his people and the British.
- Hands on

26 What If...

- happened; past; teaches; better; mistakes; future
- Hands on

27 Early Immigration

- 1 Shade: German
- 2 Demand grew to bring workers from England because the convicts were not always good workers.
- 3 B A D C
- 4 a 1830s
b more
c young
d Pacific Islander
- 5 passage – the fare for travelling by ship;
poverty – extreme hardship caused by lack of money;
immigrant – a person who moves to another country to live
- 6 Assisted passage means part or all of a person's fare is paid by the government to encourage them to migrate.
- 7 Hands on

28 The Chinese

- 1 In any order: servants, miners, labourers, plantation workers, station hands
- 2 Most Chinese workers came from Guangdong and Fujian Provinces in the south-east of China.
- 3 In any order: shepherds, servants, carpenters, furniture makers
- 4 Chinese people already in Australia sent letters back to their friends and relatives in China.
- 5 Hands on – for example: They were jealous as the Chinese worked hard and found gold where the Europeans didn't.
- 6 a workers brought to work for a set time and then returned home
- 7 Hands on – for example: The possibility of finding gold and becoming rich attracted people from around the world.
- 8 Hands on – for example: In those days most women did not have jobs, or provide financially for their families.

29 The Germans in South Australia

- 1 The first German immigrants arrived in South Australia in 1838.
- 2 They were being discriminated against due to their religious beliefs.
- 3 immigrants; Australia; 1838; Torrens; Klemzig
- 4 a False;
b True;
c True;
d False
- 5 The buildings built by the original settlers used the same building techniques and designs they used in Germany.
- 6 Hands on – for example: Goods were transported by wagons drawn by oxen. Roads were unpaved.
- 7 Hands on – for example: It was the village in Germany some of the immigrants had come from, and they wanted to feel at home by calling their new village the same name.
- 8 Hands on – for example: A legacy is a lasting effect of something. It is used at the end of the text as it describes the lasting effect of German immigration to the area.

30 The Wheat Industry

- 1 The first wheat crop in Australia was planted in what is now Sydney's Botanical Gardens (or at Farm Cove in Sydney).
- 2 The first crop failed due to the poor soil and diseases.
- 3 James Ruse improved the soil by adding compost.
- 4 (in any order) Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales
- 5 James Ruse- Grew the first successful wheat crop in Australia; William Farrer- Bred types of wheat that could thrive in Australia.
- 6 The population grew rapidly due to the gold rush.
- 7 compost- decayed vegetable matter used to enrich soil; cultivate- grow crops; yield- the amount of a crop that is produced
- 8 He was featured on an Australian banknote.
- 9 It was released just after Federation had occurred.

31 Elizabeth Macarthur

- 1 Sheep were brought mainly to provide food.
- 2 John Macarthur, lieutenant, Second Fleet
- 3 Shade: popular, well-known
- 4 C, D, B, A
- 5 Shade: She was the first woman to arrive in New South Wales.
- 6 A merino is a particular type of sheep.
- 7 Hands on – for example: The ships were returning to Britain empty, so it would not have cost as much to send the wool to Britain.
- 8 Hands on – for example: The Macarthurs bought sheep around 1796. There is no mention of them producing wool prior to this.

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32 Caroline Chisholm

- 30 May 1808
 - Northamptonshire, England
- He taught her the importance of caring for other people.
- In any order: reading, writing, religion, cooking, housekeeping, nursing
- She persuaded the British Government to allow free passage to Australia for the families of former convicts.
- She was dismayed to see the poverty and distress of homeless women living on the streets of Sydney.
- The young woman is Caroline Chisholm.
- a person who asks strangers for money
 - never giving up
 - a type of cart
 - encouraged; supported
- Hands on – for example: Caroline was so persistent that he thought it was easier to give in than to keep saying ‘no’, or she may have finally convinced him of the benefit of the home to the colony.
- Hands on – for example: She worked hard to make the life of migrant women safe and productive and helped promote immigration schemes to Australia. This made her very well-liked by the people she helped.

33 Mei Quong Tart

- successful
 - Hsinning
 - tea, silk
- He worked to combat the racism and rejection experienced by many Chinese immigrants.
- circle; 1850 and just after 1900 (indicating 1903)
- They took him into their family and raised him as their own son. They also helped him to become a British citizen.
- At that time Australia was not a separate nation.
- Ashfield
- Today it is an aged care home.
- He held grand dinners to raise money for charities. He provided free feasts for Sydney’s poor.
- Shade: He was asked to sit on commissions and inquiries.
- Shade: generous
- Hands on – for example: He was recognised by the Emperor of China and appointed Mandarin of the First Degree of the Fifth Button

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34 Jandamarra

- 1 The Kimberley region is in Australia's north-west.
- 2 European settlers first arrived in the Kimberley region in 1865.
- 3 The First Nations people killed sheep and cattle for food as the spreading of farms forced away kangaroos, a major part of their diet.
- 4 Some graziers retaliated by killing the First Nations people.
- 5 Jandamarra belonged to the Bunuba nation.
- 6 Jandamarra speared some sheep in 1889 to feed his people.
- 7 D B C A
- 8 Hands on – for example: After Jandamarra helped capture some of his own people who were spearing sheep to survive, he realised he had betrayed his own people.
- 9 Hands on – for example: Jandamarra's death marked the end of Bunuba resistance because no other leader came forward to lead the people.

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